

# THE DIAL

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## THE NOVEL AND THE PLAY.

The most aggravating of all critics is the critic who asserts and gives no reasons. A writer in a recent number of *THE DIAL* tells us that the novel is a finer art-form than the play, and practically the only reason he offers to back his opinion is that the first form is contemporary and the second archaic. Archaic! What great art has not been archaic at the time of its production? Gray remarks, in one of his letters, that the language of poetry is never the language of the age or of common life. Shakespeare's speech was undoubtedly strange to the

Elizabethans. The "well-languaged Daniel" was the scholarly type of that day, and Daniel is as modern as Sir Edwin Arnold. The same is true of thought and character. If either is great, it cannot possibly conform to accepted conventions. What can we suppose that even the Athenians made of the Prometheus or the Agamemnon or the Persian ghost of Æschylus? As we can see in Aristophanes, these were rather musty fables to them. The display of the Panathenaic festival, or the riot of the Eleusinian mysteries, were much more to their minds. Alleyn, the theatrical manager of Shakespeare's time, has left it on record that he made the greater part of his fortune by showing bears. The Spaniards tolerated Calderon as an appanage of the Inquisition, but their real joy was in the burning of heretics. The *auto da fé* was doubtless to them a sweet contemporary thing. Goethe and Schiller, by the expenditure of infinite labor, built up a theatre in Weimar. They forced great tragedy and comedy, the use of verse and the right reading of it, down the German throat. But was their patient grateful to them? Not a bit. Goethe was forced to resign the directorship of the theatre by a performing dog.

I hope the writer referred to will pardon me if I offer him some reasons why the novel *might* be a finer art than the play. In the first place, it has a larger canvas. The average novel has from five to ten times more words in it than the average play. If there is anything in big battalions, Xerxes ought always to overwhelm Leonidas. In the second place, the novel, though a hybrid, may possibly inherit the qualities of its various ancestors. It may have the pure emotional gush of the lyric, the orbicular sweep of the epic, the intensity of the drama. In the third place, it is gifted with omniscience, a power which the epic shares with it, but which is denied to other art forms. In the fourth place, it can perform the offices of the scene-painter, the actor, the gas-man, the usher in the body of the theatre, and the critic in the next day's print. And lastly, it requires no such attention on the part of the reader as does the more abstract form of the play, which, especially if written in verse, is the most concentrated work of the human mind. In reading a novel, we sit at feast like a Persian King, and have one servant to cut our food, another to put it in our mouths, and a third to work our jaws for us.

I am not mocking. These advantages the novel possesses, and they in great part account for its popularity. But for the final result of greatness they are fallacious and break down. The immense expenditure of words in a novel is a solution of continuity and defeats the purpose of an art-work to grasp and body forth a definite conception. Each

tidal wave of words washes out the record of its predecessor. And the mixture of forms in the novel is an element of weakness rather than of strength. An *olla podrida* is neither as good for the digestion nor as tempting to the palate as a course dinner where the flavor of every dish is conserved. And the all-embracing view of the novelist carries with it a quality of vagueness, so much so that the epistolary and biographical forms of the novel, in which this power is resigned, are perhaps the most vivid and intense. And the combination of services which the novelist offers to perform for us tends to distraction; it is ruinous to total effect. The actors get in the way of the plot, the scene-painting interferes with the dialogue, and the lyrical or didactic effusions of the author in person spoil the illusion. Most serious of all, the ease with which a novel can be read weakens the mind. A good play, though so much shorter than a novel, demands a far greater amount of attention, and so tends to fasten itself upon the brain.

In general, the question between the play and the novel is a question of law or liberty, discipline or license. I like to image the play as a troop of Spanish *caballeros* or *conquistadores*, mounted on the steeds of inspiration, armored with verse, armed with thought, and moving in instinctive obedience to one will; while the novel is a vast, lawless, disorganized mass of Mexican or Inca barbarians, howling and hurling itself on the compact body of iron-clad men. The mob may submerge the few for a time, but it must eventually be beaten back and reduced to submission and slavery.

We learn from the article already cited that the play tends to base itself on the novel. Certainly. It has always done so. The plays of the Greek tragedians were based on the cyclic poems which were the novels of antiquity, and which have perished. Shakespeare and his circle based their art on Italian *novella*, many of which were as good fiction as is written to-day. The order of life is for the soul to ascend from the body. The instinct of mankind is not satisfied until the pure kernel of an art-work is disengaged from its mixed and impure mass of wrappings and enfoldments.

Though the writer I am considering regards the novel as a finer art-form than the play, he does not assert that his greatest typical novelist is superior to the typical dramatist. He only insists on a certain equality between the two. He is willing to concede that Shakespeare was a respectable sort of a person who did good in his day, though he is hardly up to our modern standards of democratic art. Personally, I feel disposed to light a hecatomb of expiation to Shakespeare for bringing him, even for defense, into competition with Balzac. But this is a wrong feeling. Shakespeare must stand his trial like any other author. Every generation summons the favorites of the past to the bar of its opinion, questions them as to their birth and condition and present means of livelihood, and judges and sentences them after its own sweet will,—

judging itself at the same operation. And this is necessary and right. Literature in Mortmain, literature held in the dead hand, is as dangerous as literature of new-born bounce and bluster. So let us on to the comparison.

Those who have done me the honor to read my notes on literature published in THE DIAL will not suspect me of holding a brief for style. Not that I do not in my own mind worship style, but I hold it a result, not a means. I believe it follows the accumulation of thoughts, and the kindling conception of character. But when it so arrives, it is the final stamp of greatness. Now, as the previous writer practically admits, there is in this respect no possible parallel between Shakespeare and Balzac. Balzac in style is plebeian, is home-made, is humdrum. In a nation of graceful writers, he is the dancing bear of prose. Shakespeare, with a great many people, is mainly and above all the master, the magician of words. He may be slightly less clear and faultless than the Greeks, but he is infinitely more gorgeous in color and varied in carving,—and there is more of him that is good than there is of all the Greek poets put together. This matter of wealth of expression in Shakespeare is very little realized. Because each of our greater English poets has some distinctive quality of his own, we are apt to think of them as inferior indeed to Shakespeare, but still to some extent comparable. As far as expression is concerned, they could almost all of them be quarried out of Shakespeare. The peak of Teneriffe is a striking enough object in its isolation, but transport it to the Andes or the Himalayas and it would sink to a mole-hill lost in the vastnesses about it. The matter of expression, therefore, to many people the most important of all, is settled for Shakespeare against Balzac.

Most great poets are philosophers as well. They justify the ways of God to man, or defend the ways of man to God. Dante is the final expression of the Catholicism of the Fathers; Calderon of the Catholicism of the Inquisition; Milton of Calvinism. Goethe gave full literary form to the new scientific method and thought of Bacon and Franklin. His philosophy is the philosophy of egotism and utility. It must be admitted that when we come to assess the philosophy of Shakespeare, it is difficult to put one's hand on his central thought. He unquestionably imbibed Pyrrhonism from Montaigne, and Pyrrhonism is not constructive. But he is always thinking of the mighty problems of the soul, of the destinies of humanity. He wanders around the walled chamber of the world like a mightier Hamlet stabbing the arras everywhere to find out what is beyond. As for Balzac, he can hardly be said to have any thought at all—except the ever-pressing one to get and spend as much money as possible. He wrote in "The Alchemist" about the research into the Absolute. But the Absolute has mighty little to do with the book, which is mainly concerned with the physiognomy

of an old house and the fate of a lot of old furniture. When Balzac was well through his "Human Comedy," he seemed to have felt that there was something wanting to it. He was like the architect who left the staircase out of his house and had to add it on the outside. Balzac wrote "Louis Lambert." An American editor of this book has read into it marvellous and immeasurable meanings. Any book can become a fetish if one gives one's mind up to it and shuts out all other sources of information. Wilkie Collins, in one of his novels, has an old butler who has made a Bible of "Robinson Crusoe," and finds in it the most amazing oracles for every event. To me "Louis Lambert" seems a vague rehash of Swedenborgian or Hindoo philosophy crammed for the occasion. It utterly lacks the value which hard, original thinking, in whatever method to whatever end, possesses for the human mind. "The Angels are white," says Lambert, and that is about his most valuable contribution to vision or thought. On the whole, then, Balzac as a thinker is of no class whatever; whereas Shakespeare wears the imperial purple.

There remains the presentation of reality by the two—the reproduction of the aspects of Nature and Art, and the creation of human figures. It may be noted that Shakespeare is almost all out-of-doors; whereas Balzac is ever confined to the rooms of mansion or cottage—to the streets and alleys of towns. Pretty much the whole of Nature is in Shakespeare, but little of the art or handiwork of man. Balzac has a real point of superiority in his architecture and interiors, in which he surpasses everybody. As for the human crowds of the two, what shall I say? In making a comparison here, I can only do like the critic I have been criticising, offer assertions unbacked by reasons. For it is almost impossible to give reasons for the love or the affections which rise within us. If anyone thinks Eugenie Grandet superior to Juliet, or Modeste Mignon to Imogen; if he likes Caesar Birrotteau better than Dogberry, and believes old Grandet a better drawn figure than Shylock,—why, one can only avert one's eyes, turn down the first crossing, and let him go his misguided way alone. But I think I may assert that Balzac's people are all book folk. They never have had cut the umbilical cord which binds them to the printed page. They do not stray out into real life and become our friends and loves, as do the characters of even lesser men than Shakespeare—Scott and Dickens, for instance. One forgets them in their multitude until one takes the book up again, when the skill, the science, the power of the author bring them back. And another thing may be asserted: they are all small, figurines rather than statues. Balzac never created one of those typical human figures that sum up a race, or resume once for all some abstract quality of life. Molière and Old Dumas are the most Shakespearean souls of France. Aleeste and Tartuff are eternal, and D'Artagnan is the incarnation of the Gallic spirit.

He is as much the human symbol of France as Don Quixote is of Spain, Hamlet of Germany, or Robinson Crusoe of England. The typical figure of America is—What shall I say?—Mr. Barnes of New York.

A writer may be greater than his age, but, even unconsciously, he is apt to render in his work the lineaments of his time. It is important, then, that the age has something of splendor or greatness to give him. Shakespeare came at the culminating period of the young manhood of the English race. His age was the age of new-born liberty, of revolutions in thought and discovery in the world. It was the age that beat back the Armada. Balzac's age was wearied with the excesses of the Revolution and the Napoleonic era; it was an age of galvanized monarchy and scarecrow empire. It was weak and futile and corrupt. It was the age which fell at Sedan.

Balzac's gift is the modern gift, the scientific gift, the gift of observation. Lord Bacon claimed that his method did away with the necessity of genius in philosophy, that it opened the paths of science to the average intelligence. The same can be said of the scientific method in literature. Anyone can sit down with a note book before a given quantity of life and record and report it. But the art so produced is open to the charge which Plato mistakenly brought against all poetry—that it is an imitation of an imitation, reality at third remove. Only where the poet aerates the mass of material given him from without with the inspiration which comes to him within, where he glimpses the universal through the actual, do we get an art product which is valid and valuable for all time.

Perhaps the best way to get at the value of any large art-work is to estimate the sum-total of emotion it produces. What is our final impression of Balzac's work? Do we not feel, when we are done with it, as though we had wakened from an all-night debauch, with a headache and a bad taste in our mouths? Do we not feel as though we had been moving through some mighty marsh clothed with fantastic vegetation, with fetid exhalations rising from it as incense to expiring suns? Do we not say to ourselves, "What is the use? 'Tis a sick and a sordid and a sorry world. Let's cut our throats." On the other hand, what is our legacy of impression from Shakespeare? Is it not that we have been living in a land of sunlight and wooded shade, co-equal heirs with men of mighty ardor and women of holy flame? That thunder-storms might come, indeed, and seem to wreck our world, but that everything would spring fresher from their passing; that our minds would leap to their shock, our muscles brace with their tension, until we would feel that we were seventeen feet high and of Achillean form and visage,—until we would want to climb to the summits of the earth and shake our fists in the face of fate? Which is the mightier artist,—which is the better gift to mankind?

CHARLES LEONARD MOORE.



## COMMUNICATIONS.

## MR. HOWARD PYLE AND THE AMERICAN FARMER.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

In some brief comments on Mr. Howard Pyle's illustrations for the holiday volume of Mr. Markham's poems, a writer in your issue of Dec. 1 shows a fine appreciation of the artist's strong elemental treatment of the subjects ranged for his pencil, and a correct conception of art values. Noting this breadth of view upon one side, it is surprising to find what appears to be a somewhat narrow range of sympathy upon another. The critic assumes, apparently, that in the "pictorial allegory" which forms the frontispiece of the volume in question, the artist had in mind the American farmer, and that the effect was decidedly unflattering to this worthy citizen. To refute this idea seems an exegesis of the obvious. It is, at the outset, hardly reasonable to suppose that the poem, written avowedly in commentary upon Millet's picture of the same name, could refer to any American working-man, except in so far as he like any other had become a type of degraded labor. The Millet peasant is not even a type of the ordinary French laborer, but only of the toiler brutalized by excessive and unrelieved toil. He is a man who has had no inlet of joy, no outlet of delight, in his labor. As Mr. Markham himself has said, "The Man With the Hoe" is, in a large way, the type of any man who has forgotten to grow, who has forgotten that man does not live by bread alone." This overworked drudge, who will have to be born again many times to get out of the basement strata of life into the height of "the upper chamber opening toward the sky," does exist amongst us. He sweeps our streets; he bakes our bread; he digs our coal; he may even write our law briefs, or preach our sermons. Civilization will not be civilization till somehow he is made his best, — whether by educating his grandfather in order that he, the descendant, may have a will to do and dare, or by educating the man himself, and giving him time, like Browning's hero, to get all the gain there is from having been a man.

Mr. Pyle, like Mr. Markham, sees in the Man with the Hoe, not the American farmer, though possibly a "farm hand," slaving from dawn till long past dark, might represent the type. He sees only the bended back that has borne the heat and burden of the day down through the ages; he sees that the Man with the Hoe is the type of industrial oppression in all lines of labor, — the man shapen (or misshapen) by the pitiless tendencies and injustices of our civilization.

MARY FARNSWORTH AMES.

Brooklyn, N. Y., January 5, 1901.

## LIBRARY PRIVILEGES FOR RURAL DISTRICTS.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

On the first of January, 1901, there occurred in the town of Van Wert, Ohio, county-seat of Van Wert county, an event whose significance the future alone will reveal: the dedication of America's first county library. Most of the cities and many of the larger towns and villages of our country have their public libraries; it remained for this Ohio county to inaugurate a movement that may eventually bring library privileges where they are most needed, viz., to the rural districts.

The library is named The Brumbaek Library, in

honor of its founder, the late J. S. Brumbaek, a prominent and wealthy citizen. A special law made possible by the Brumbaek heirs was passed by the Ohio legislature, providing for the maintenance of the library by the county, and this was almost unanimously favored and approved by the people throughout the county concerned. The library building is one of the most substantial and beautiful in the country. It has a capacity of 100,000 volumes, represents a value of \$50,000, and under the new decennial appraisalment will have an annual income of \$8,000.

Under the stimulus already given, Cincinnati has extended its field of library work to all parts of Hamilton county, and several other counties have been discussing the advisability of imitating the example of Van Wert county. The movement was fully discussed and heartily endorsed at the recent annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association.

Two thoughts which were especially emphasized in the dedicatory exercises may be worth repeating here: First, we have in the bequest of a county library one of the few philanthropies that tend to benefit all the people, — country as well as town. Our philanthropy has heretofore directed its efforts chiefly to the elevation of the city or town only. Second, the recent census, which shows how great during the past decade has been the migration from county to city, is an appeal to American citizenship to look in the future more to the welfare and enlightenment of our great rural population, the bone and sinew of our national life.

E. I. ANTRIM.

Van Wert, Ohio, January 8, 1901.

## TEN GREAT AUTHORS OF THE CENTURY.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

One of the greatest authors of all time is Jeremy Bentham. He is the father of Utilitarianism, and to him more than to anyone else do we owe a rational system of jurisprudence. Bentham has furnished more ideas to legal writers than any other man of the century.

Arthur Schopenhauer is the greatest metaphysician that ever lived. His "World as Will and Representation" is the best solution of the World Riddle ever offered. He is the father of Wagner in music. He originated a system of philosophy — Pessimism. He was one of the greatest scholars of the century; the only man who ever made metaphysics popular.

Auguste Comte was one of the greatest men that ever lived. He originated the science of Sociology; and it is to his impetus that we owe the great social evolution now going on. His conception of Humanity is the grandest ever originated; his conception of the destiny of man the truest. He knew more about Religion than any man in the nineteenth century. He is one of the least appreciated men of his age. He did for Sociology what Darwin did for Biology.

Charles Darwin was the most argumentative mind of the century. He discovered the most useful law ever known to science, and he proved it to an opposing public. The race will remember him as one of her great men for all time. He revolutionized the science of Biology — all science. It is to him that the true theory of things is possible in the twentieth century.

What Darwin did for Biology, Herbert Spencer did for Psychology. Besides, he has systematized all science in his Synthetic Philosophy. He is the greatest Individualist of the race, and the last great one.

Karl Marx is one of the master-minds of man. He



is the father of Socialism,—the making of the race into one class, with equal rights, equal opportunities, the realization of that better life hoped for by all and sought after by so few. His conception of the iniquities of modern society will be used as an indictment by reformers from now on till the millennium. Of all men, he is the common man's best friend. He was one of the greatest scholars that ever lived.

Lester F. Ward is the most practical philosopher the century has produced. His *Dynamic Sociology* completed the science Comte began. His psychic factor in civilization shows wherein Darwin's great law does not hold good in society. But Ward came so late that his real influence will be in the twentieth century.

The great trouble with light literature in the last century is that it is almost without exception time-serving, not serving all time. George Eliot is the only writer of light literature who has any claim to real greatness. She has attempted to apply the great concepts of Bentham and Comte and Spencer to every-day life. She has been called, not inappropriately, a female Shakespeare. She will be better appreciated in the new century.

Guy de Maupassant is the most artistic story-teller the world has ever produced; Count Leo Tolstoi the most artistic novelist. Both are masters. Maupassant cared nothing for philosophy or morality. His one object was to tell his story. Tolstoi is so intent on giving his art its highest moral motive that he overlooks the intellectual, the chief merit of George Eliot. It will take the twentieth century to appreciate Tolstoi's high art.

These are the preëminent authors of the nineteenth century. JACKSON BOYD.

Greencastle, Ind., January 2, 1901.

### The New Books.

#### COVENTRY PATMORE, HIS RELATIVES AND FRIENDS.\*

The multifarious interest of the two thick volumes containing Mr. Basil Champneys's *Memoirs of Coventry Patmore* goes far to make up for their somewhat disproportionate size. The work forms a readable though rather rambling account of Patmore, his relatives, his three household "Angels," his literary friends, which one may open at random with the assurance of finding something at least mildly interesting; but we should have preferred a close-knit, comparatively concise biography, showing the figure of its hero clearly and in the due perspective—though of course Mr. Champneys has adhered to his own view of Patmore's proportional importance.

Outwardly Patmore's career was uneventful, and its main features may be briefly sketched. He was not a University man, and indeed the

\*MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF COVENTRY PATMORE. By Basil Champneys. Two volumes, illustrated in photogravure, etc. New York: The Macmillan Co.

two years he spent at the Collège de France, St. Germain, formed the only period of his life during which he was under regular tuition. As a boy he showed great precocity and a marked literary bent which his father, who was at once his companion and preceptor, industriously fostered. Authors were the heroes of his boyhood, and he used to tell later of his pilgrimage at sixteen to the house of Leigh Hunt, whose devoted admirer he then was.

"... After I had waited in the little parlor at least two hours the door was opened and a most picturesque gentleman, with hair flowing nearly or quite to his shoulders, a beautiful velvet coat and a Vandyck collar of lace about a foot deep, appeared, rubbing his hands and smiling ethereally, and saying, without a word of preface or notice of my having waited so long, 'This is a beautiful world, Mr. Patmore!' I was so struck by this remark that it has eclipsed all memory of what occurred during the remainder of my visit."

Encouraged by his father, and fired by the appearance of the Tennyson volume of 1842, Patmore launched, in 1844, a little volume of poems which, being as full of promise as they were vulnerable, came in for both exaggerated praise and exaggerated contempt at the hand of the reviewers. "The Critic" kindly said of Patmore:

"But if nature hath forbidden him to be a poet, the sooner he finds out his incapacity the better for himself and his friends; for it may save to society a valuable worker in some other field, while it spares to critics the irksome toil of fault-finding, to himself the pain of being compelled to hear unwelcome truths, and to his friends mayhap the cost of maintaining a lank-ribbed author and a bare-footed family."

"Maga," of course, fell foul of the new "cockney" poet in its usual style, the reviewer ending his diatribe against the "school" in general, and its alleged latest exponent in particular, as follows:

"This is the life into which the slime of the Keatses (*sic*) and Shelleys of former times has fecundated. The result was predicted a quarter of a century ago in this magazine—nothing is so tenacious of life as the spawn of frogs—the fry must become extinct in him. His poetry (thank Heaven) cannot corrupt into anything worse than itself."

On the other hand, as we have said, Patmore's initial volume was warmly praised in some of the reviews, and it was, as may now be noted, even rapturously received by a band of young men, themselves convention-breakers, who were then springing into prominence—the Præ-Raphaelite Brotherhood. Possibly these young painters recognized a certain similarity of aim in their own productions and the verses of the new poet. At all events they used to carry the little volume about with them, and

"to read it at every moment of leisure." William Rossetti writes:

"We admired the poems enormously, and I daresay that in the course of a couple of years we had read every one of them through 20 or 30 times. Gabriel was certain to talk about them to fellow-students at the R. A., etc., and more especially to Hunt, Millais, and Woolner."

It was some years later that Patmore became personally known, through Woolner, to the Millais-Rossetti circle, who claimed him, it seems, as the representative in poetry of their principles, and got him to write for "The Germ," to the first number of which he sent a short poem, "The Seasons," which was later reprinted in "Tamerton Church Tower." Of his intercourse with the "Brotherhood" Patmore says:

"I was intimate with the Pre-Raphaelites when we were little more than boys together. They were all very simple, pure-minded, ignorant, and confident. . . . They could not even have printed the 'Germ' without (pecuniary) assistance. I well remember Millais triumphantly flourishing before my eyes a cheque for £150 which he got for 'The Return of the Dove to the Ark.' Once I was at a gathering of the Brethren and their friends, when Holman Hunt produced forty sketches, and said that any one might have them for a pound apiece. . . . Hunt attracted me personally more than any of the Pre-Raphaelites. He was heroically simple and constant in his purpose of primarily serving religion by his art, and had a Quixotic notion that it was absolutely obligatory upon him to redress every wrong that came under his notice. . . . Rossetti was in manners, mind, and appearance completely Italian. He had very little knowledge of or sympathy with English literature; and always gave me the impression of tensivity rather than intensity."

When twenty-two or thereabouts Patmore felt for a time the unaccustomed pinch of want, he and his brother having been suddenly thrown upon their own resources through their father's failure and subsequent flight to the Continent. For a time the brothers struggled on in Grub Street fashion, managing to scrape together, through translations and chance hack-work, the few indispensable shillings — from twenty-five to sixteen a week. At one time Coventry's finances were reduced to three and sixpence, which sum he seems to have recklessly spent on ices. This period of eclipse was ended through the kindly intervention of Monckton Milnes, who procured for Patmore a place in the British Museum. Of Milnes's first encounter with Patmore a pleasant story was told by Mrs. Procter, which we quote in Mr. Gosse's words:

"After a dinner at her house in 1846, Monckton Milnes said to her in the drawing-room, 'And who is your lean young friend in the frayed coat-cuffs?' 'Oh, Mr. Milnes,' she replied, 'you would not talk in that

way if you knew how clever he is and how unfortunate. Have you read his "Poems"?' Milnes took them away in his pocket, and wrote to her next morning, 'If your young friend would like a post in the Library of the British Museum, it shall be obtained for him, if only to induce you to forget what must have seemed my heartless flippancy. His book is the work of a true poet, and we must see that he never lacks butter for his bread.'"

From the end of 1846 till the beginning of 1866 Patmore worked steadily at the Museum, a diligent but not, from the librarian's point of view, a particularly able assistant. He could never, he used to say, resist the temptation to look into and taste the flavor of every book that passed through his hands; and it is interesting to note that the net result of these tests was that at the end of his long term of service he reached the depressing conclusion that, of the forty miles of shelves in the Museum, forty feet would contain all the real literature of the world. How much of the forty miles of shelving was, in Patmore's opinion, devoted to conserving real rubbish we are left to conjecture. On his retirement in 1866 Patmore was awarded a pension (of the curiously precise sum of £126, 13s. 4d. a year) which he drew until his death.

The circumstances of Patmore's conversion to Roman Catholicism (1864) are not perhaps generally known, and would seem indeed to have been to some extent misrepresented, or misunderstood. That his formal change of creed was at least accelerated by his desire to remove the insuperable obstacle to his union with the lady who became his second wife, Mr. Champneys seems to admit. The notion that Patmore deliberately turned Catholic because he thought the lady in question (as Henry IV. thought Paris) "well worth a Mass," is of course as cruel as absurd, and that anyone could have broached it bears out Mr. Lecky's philosophical conclusion that there is much more pure malevolence in the world than people think. However, the facts in the case were as follows: In 1864 Patmore, still outwardly of the Anglican faith, journeyed to Rome where he made the acquaintance of a Miss Byles, an English convert to Romanism. Miss Byles was a woman of cultivation and some personal charm, who, as a girl, had been a pupil of Archdeacon (afterwards Cardinal) Manning, whose second wife it was believed with good reason she might in time have become. Any such prospect was of course brought to an end when Manning took orders in the Roman Church; but his influence over

his pupil continued, and two years after his secession Miss Byles, to the consternation of her friends, followed the example (and probably the counsel) of her former preceptor. She used to relate afterwards with some humor, when the sting of the slights once put upon her by her antipapistical friends and relatives had disappeared, how an Anglican clergyman, calling at the house shortly after her conversion, refused for some time to notice her at all, until, on leaving, he kindly asked her "when she might be expected to turn Mohammedan?"

Patmore, then, met Miss Byles at Rome in 1864, and it was she, we may conclude, who finally turned his footsteps, already wavering at the parting of the ways, into the path to the Vatican. Patmore records in his religious autobiography his early impression of his future wife: "I had never before," he says, "beheld so beautiful a personality, and this beauty seemed to be the pure effluence of the Catholic Sanctity." The pair were married in July, 1864 (a year after the death of Patmore's first wife), at Bayswater, Cardinal Manning performing the ceremony, despite his disappointment at his fair convert's "sacrifice of her vocation," for Miss Byles, it seems, had contemplated taking the veil. Patmore's second wife, whose influence on his religious views and writings Mr. Champneys thinks was considerable, died some sixteen years after her marriage, and her place was promptly filled by Harriet Robson, the third "Angel in the House," for the "poet of nuptial love" tolerated no long break in his facilities for the immediate study of his chosen theme.

Patmore's inbred mystical bent, and the completeness of his surrender to the primitive spirit of the old faith, are attested by his pilgrimages to Lourdes with two of his children, for whose bodily ailments he hoped for a miraculous cure at the shrine. For the partial blindness of one eye of his son Henry, in particular, great things were hoped; but, alas! Our Lady of Lourdes proved no better than the London oculist, for the sight of the offending eye was soon totally lost. Patmore wrote to his wife from Lourdes:

"... We are offering our Masses for Henry and our hopes of him are increased by a miracle we were lucky enough to come in for yesterday. A peasant girl, with the most exquisite look of innocence and gratitude, had just come from the bath entirely cured of a paralysis of three years' standing. We had some talk with her and her mother as she was walking off with no touch of lameness, and the limb, which had been hitherto entirely insensible, restored to feeling and full strength.

There could be no mistake about it. Rachel could not have acted the part."

Patmore's faith in the virtues of the holy well was as entire as that of the Catholic students cited by Paul Bert, who, before presenting themselves for their examination for the "baccalauréat," piously put drops of Lourdes water into their ink-bottles, in order that they might "pass" with distinction; and his faith was in no wise shaken by the failure in his son's case of the mystic fluid as an eye-water.

Mr. Champneys's first volume contains, besides the story of Patmore's life, separate chapters on his father, on each of his three wives, on his relations with Tennyson, and concludes with three chapters of personal recollections. In Volume II. Patmore's religious and philosophical opinions are rather elaborately discussed in three chapters, and these are followed by the account Patmore wrote at the instance of his wife and a clerical friend, of his conversion to Romanism; two-thirds of this volume are devoted to the letters, and regarding these we are of opinion that Mr. Champneys's reverence for great names has led him to include some writings that are hardly worth reprinting. But the correspondence on the whole is interesting, and the list of correspondents is imposing, including such names as Tennyson, Ruskin, Carlyle, Aubrey de Vere, Cardinals Manning and Newman, Holman Hunt, R. W. Emerson, Browning, etc. Carlyle's robust expression of contempt for reviewers we are tempted to quote:

"Unhappily the reviewer too is generally in the exact ratio of his readers, a dark blockhead with braggartism superadded; probably the supreme blockhead of blockheads, being a vocal one withal, and conscious of being wise. Him also we must leave to his fate: an inevitable phenomenon ('like people, like priest'), yet a transitory one, he too."

But why, then, make so angry a coil over the doings of so small a creature?

Let us conclude our notice of these beautifully manufactured volumes with a verse of Patmore's written by him just after a great battle of the Franco-Prussian war, when German Te Deums were going up in thanksgiving to Him who was supposed to have presided over the slaughter of the French. Patmore used to call it "the most popular poem he ever wrote"; and our readers may discern in it a certain present appositeness:

"This is to say, my dear Augusta,  
We've had another awful buster:  
Ten thousand Frenchmen sent below!  
Thank God from whom all blessings flow!"

E. G. J.



## MAJOR POND IN REMINISCENT MOOD.\*

For thirty-five years, Major James B. Pond has been the foremost lecture manager in this country. During that time he has managed practically all the famous men and women who have spoken from American platforms. Most of these have been his warm personal friends, and have written to him familiarly and charmingly. He has gathered many of their letters together and included them in a book entitled "Eccentricities of Genius," and we are given glimpses of their idiosyncrasies, their foibles, and their virtues, in a series of personal observations and reminiscences. The wit, the wisdom, the anecdote, the talk of famous men and the talk about them, the strangeness and vivacity of many of the incidents, the singularity and eminence of the characters, combine to render his volume fascinating, interesting, and instructive.

In speaking of the "lecture bureau," its sphere and its origin, he says:

"The lyceum platform stands for ability, genius, education, reform, and entertainment. On it the greatest readers, orators, and thinkers have stood. On it reform has found her noblest advocates, literature her finest expression, progress her bravest pleaders, and humor its happiest translation. Some of the most gifted, most highly educated, and warmest-hearted men and women of the English-speaking race have in the last fifty years given their best efforts to the lyceum, and by their noble utterances have made its platform not only historic, but symbolic of talent, education, and genius. Until the Redpath Lyceum Bureau was founded by James Redpath in Boston, in 1867, lecture committees were in the habit of applying to lecturers and readers direct. These committees were usually made up from the leading citizens of the town, with a view to securing the services of the ablest men and women of letters for the entertainment of the public. The fee was generally nominal, but sufficient to cover the actual expenses of the star and furnish a small honorarium."

Among those who were brought before the public under these early conditions were Edward Everett, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John B. Gough, Wendell Phillips, George William Curtis, James Russell Lowell, Edward Everett Hale, Bayard Taylor, Henry Ward Beecher, Julia Ward Howe, Susan B. Anthony, Anna E. Dickinson, and Mary A. Livermore. The four great readers who could attract attention year after year were George Vandenhoff and James E. Murdoch—famous Shakespearean actors of the day—Professor Churchill of Andover, and Charlotte Cushman. Mr. Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington") as a humorous

lecturer was also very popular. Major Pond notes the change that has come over the spirit of "the lecture course" during later years. Given at first to discussions of the leading issues of the day, the demand then was for entertainment by traveller and humorist, bringing us to the present, in which audiences are demanding the presence of the best in the literary and scientific world, and the story of great exploits or discoveries.

Major Pond admits that he "drifted" into the lyceum business. It was while associated with the "Salt Lake Tribune"—the first Gentile paper in Utah—that he became acquainted with Mrs. Ann Eliza Young. This was shortly after she apostatized. One evening it was arranged that she should tell the story of her life to the guests of the Walker House, where she had taken refuge under the protection of the officials of the territory—Governor Woods and Chief Justice McKean. She told her story—one of the most interesting and thrilling ever rehearsed. Her speech was telegraphed to the Associated Press, and the next day she received many telegrams from various persons asking her to lecture. One was from P. T. Barnum, and another from James Redpath. It was conceived that if she could tell her story in Washington, the state of Utah, instead of being neglected as it was, would get some attention and legislation. Major Pond proposed a lecture tour, and she accepted; it was then that he undertook his first managerial contract. Two days later she did tell her story in Washington. Forty-eight hours afterwards the Poland bill for the relief of the oppressed in Utah was a law.

It is not surprising to learn that the great triumvirate of lecture kings consisted of John B. Gough, Henry Ward Beecher, and Wendell Phillips.

"Gough was one of the heroes of the nineteenth century. The incalculable good he did his fellow men can never be known. It is no idle statement when we say that he was the direct means, under God, of raising tens of thousands from degradation. . . . He was a charming man personally—modest, unassuming, kind-hearted, and sincere."

Wendell Phillips is accredited with being the most polished and graceful orator our country has ever known. The author's recollections of Beecher extend over many pages.

"He had, as I can bear witness, the power of abstraction by which he could put away all thoughts of care and trouble, and rise to a higher atmosphere where the heavens were unclouded, while his eyes and ears were closed to all lower considerations. To those nearest to him at these times this power seemed almost

\**ECCE TRICITIES OF GENIUS: Memories of Famous Men and Women of the Platform and Stage.* By Major J. B. Pond. Illustrated. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Co.



superhuman. . . . I remember saying to him one day, after I had seen him walking arm in arm with a man who had injured him, who had been abusing him, 'I think you are carrying the doctrine of forgiveness too far.' He said: 'Pond, can we go farther than to bless those who curse us, and pray for those who spitefully use us? Ah, there is so little known of the spirit of Christ in the world that when a man is trying feebly and afar to follow Him even Christians do not understand it.'

Emerson called Charles Sumner "the whitest soul I ever knew." Men of whom such remarks may be made with absolute truth are rare in the public life of any nation, and their careers should be kept prominently before each rising generation. But Sumner's faults of character are as well known as his public services — he was unconciliating, egotistic, and dogmatic. Major Pond and his father were once on the same train with the "aristocrat." He was reading in the drawing-room car.

"Father stepped up and said: 'The Honorable Charles Sumner? I have read all of your speeches. I feel that it is the duty of every American to take you by the hand. This is my son — he has just returned from the Kansas conflict.' Honorable Charles Sumner did not see father nor his son, but he saw the porter and said: 'Can you get me a place where I will be undisturbed?' Poor father! His heart was almost broken."

The author's estimate of "Mark Twain" is lengthy, and naturally commendatory. Suffice to say that he considers him one of the greatest geniuses of our time, and as great a philosopher as humorist. The "eccentricities" of "Max O'Rell" he found unenjoyable. The history of professional humorists shows that they have turned their bright side to the world, have laughed and joked, and have so bubbled over with humor that they seem to have no serious side — all this with a background of physical disease, or a personal sorrow, that made mental depression inevitable. "Bill Nye" kept alive his quaint humor in the face of bodily disability under which men of less courage would have succumbed at once.

There is a pathetic strain in the account of Ralph Waldo Emerson's last appearance on the platform. A lecture was given to raise funds to save the Old South Church from being torn down. The venerable author faced as choice an audience of the blue blood of Boston as has ever assembled in that old chapel.

"Mr. Emerson was introduced. As he began reading his lecture the audience was very attentive. After a few moments he lost his place, and his grand-daughter, sitting in the front row of seats, gently stepped toward him and reminded him that he was lecturing. He saw at once that he was wandering, and with a most charming, characteristic, apologetic bow he resumed his place — an incident that seemed to affect the audience more than anything else that could have occurred. A few

moments later he took a piece of manuscript in his hand, and, turning around with it, laid it on a side table. Just then one of the audience said to me (I think it was Mrs. Livermore or Mrs. Howe), 'Please have the audience pass right out.' He had probably been speaking about fifteen minutes. The audience passed out, many of them in tears. I never read any account of it in the newspapers. I suppose it was out of love and veneration for the dear man that the incident did not receive public mention, but there must be a great many still alive who were witnesses to that memorable scene."

Mr. Israel Zangwill was one of the unique characters whom Manager Pond introduced to American audiences. He speaks of Mr. Zangwill's "indomitable assurance," adding: "Whatever he said was so because he said so, although I knew better at the time." Three pages are devoted to Mr. Hall Caine, who was greatly disappointed at his lack of success in America as author-reader. Zangwill and Caine, both smarting at their treatment by the New York papers, breakfasting together at the Waldorf, were "so chopfallen and dejected that they might have put pepper in their coffee instead of sugar without knowing the difference." "Ian Maclaren" was as much surprised at his audiences as Mr. Caine was disappointed.

Sir Edwin Arnold was also surprised at the welcome tendered him in this country. American audiences were amazed at the poet-editor's retentive memory.

"One evening in my library Sir Edwin was reclining on a lounge. I was holding a rare volume of Shakespeare, which he had been admiring and had passed to me. 'Now, Major,' he said, 'give me the first line from any scene and I'll give you the whole scene.' I gave him a line from the least-known of the plays and, to my astonishment, he recited the entire scene. He told me afterward that he could recite Shakespeare from beginning to end."

Speaking of the passage of our international copyright law, Sir Edwin humorously said:

"Personally I was never a fanatic in the matter. I have always rather had a tenderness for those buccaneers of the ocean of books who, in nefarious bottoms, carried my poetical goods far and wide without any charge for freight."

It is impossible to do more than merely point out the sphere of the book under consideration. Upwards of a hundred persons — all well known names in the world of science, literature, art, and theology — are here treated in a gossipy, reminiscent manner. The author does not claim to be more than a story-teller, and his book is not more nor less than what he claims it to be. A little more indulgent appreciation of the right word in the right place would have added to the literary quality

of the work; but his veneration for the "aristocracy of genius" overbalances his respect for mere words. He has a keen sense of humor — it is not every man who can carry a *bon mot*, and probably no man carries witticisms correctly who has not himself a full comprehension of their point. In addition to this, his perception of character is acute, and he possesses the rare faculty of being able to single out traits which are peculiar to each person. It is not hard to read between the lines, that dealings with celebrities are not always as agreeable as might be hoped. Yet, in spite of the cases where his subjects have been imbued with an exaggerated idea of their own greatness, Major Pond could hardly hesitate in saying, as Boswell said to Lord Chatham: "I have the happiness of being capable to contemplate with supreme delight those distinguished spirits by which God is sometimes pleased to honor humanity."

INGRAM A. PYLE.

#### THEODORE PARKER AND HIS TIMES.\*

Another biography of Theodore Parker is welcome. Weiss's bulky and "chaotic" work, which appeared in 1864, was written too soon after the stormy life it portrayed had come to a close. It was, moreover, the work of one who was too much of a partisan of its hero. Yet withal it is a wonderfully interesting book; we know an Episcopal clergyman who has read it three times. Dr. Frothingham, on the other hand, was in his earlier years a sympathizer with Parker's theological opponents, a fact which could hardly fail to leave its effect on even his maturer judgment of the great preacher — though Mr. Chadwick believes this effect was slight. The other biographies — Réville's, Dean's, Altherr's, and the rest — are either not readily accessible or not of prime importance. Mr. Chadwick, then, had the opportunity of producing a really desirable and timely book.

Mr. Chadwick is, moreover, well qualified to write the story of Theodore Parker's life. He enjoyed a personal acquaintance with Parker and the members of the circle in which Parker lived. He is familiar with Parker's system of thought and its relation to the speculation of Parker's time in America and abroad; he is fully in sympathy with the creed of Parker, at the same time appreciating the point of view of those whose opinions differed from Parker's

excessively radical views. He possesses rare literary gifts, especially in the field of biography.

Naturally, then, we expect from him an accurate and vivid picture, if only in outline, of Theodore Parker and his times; and such the book proves to be. The author has set himself the difficult task of compressing the story of Theodore Parker's life, for which Weiss (including, however, much correspondence) required a thousand pages and Frothingham nearly six hundred, into four hundred small pages. He would have preferred, he says, to make a book even larger than Weiss's, drawing freely from Parker's works and correspondence; or, within the limits of a work like the present, to introduce a more largely autobiographical element. But he has wisely refrained from either course. To our generation, the present book will be more really serviceable.

In these pages Theodore Parker lives again — scholar and teacher, minister, heretic, theologian, leader of the enemies of slavery. The proportion of the book is good. We do not complain that Mr. Chadwick has laid too much stress on the side of the preacher, for we do not think he has. Parker, with all his multifarious reading, book-reviewing, lecturing, and fighting of slavery, was first and last and always a preacher, with the sermonizing habit so firmly rooted that he could never shake it off. He felt "born for a pulpit if for anything." His other activities, however, were marvellously diverse; and these Mr. Chadwick has clearly set forth.

In summing up Parker's traits and defining his present position in the public estimation, Mr. Chadwick differs from Frothingham concerning Parker's lack of "the atmosphere of devout feeling." The explanation of this lack Mr. Chadwick finds not in the predominance of Parker's intellectual power over his religious sensibility, — he thinks Parker's religious sensibility was much greater than his intellectual power, — but rather in his "exaggeration of Martineau's conspicuous defect, that of looking for the significance of religion too rigidly to its intellectual contents." He agrees with Frothingham, however, in calling Parker "the grandest theist of the time." Concerning Parker's philosophical and theological position, Mr. Chadwick, writing a quarter of a century later, naturally goes further than Frothingham, — for in that interim great changes have come about, so great as to "make Parker's heterodoxy seem antiquated, almost absurd, orthodox." With skill he points out how much further orthodox critics have now gone than Parker

\*THEODORE PARKER, PREACHER AND REFORMER. By John White Chadwick. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

thought of going, and how Parker's doctrine of "the divine immanence in matter and in man" is now held by most Christian thinkers.

But great as was the preacher in Parker, the humanitarian was greater. He is remembered to-day not so much by his sermons, now little read, as by his devotion to discouraged, doubting, and downtrodden humanity. The call to aid a fugitive slave was put above everything else. He must follow the flag of humanity. And to this part of the story Mr. Chadwick does full justice. The life of the anti-slavery leader and of the pastor of ten thousand souls, from Boston to Calcutta, he recounts vividly.

The make-up of the book is good. Some minor corrections have already appeared in print; in addition we may note (p. xix.) that the "National Review" article of 1860, which has been ascribed to James Martineau, appeared in volume x; and (p. xiv.) that the discourse on Daniel Webster was not published till 1858. The bibliography is fairly full. References to Allibone and Poole for supplementary titles might have been added (*cp.* p. 379); and why confine the list to English books? Mr. Chadwick was of course aware of Altherr's careful study (*Theodor Parker in seinem Leben und Wirken dargestellt*, St. Gallen, 1894; see an appreciative review by M. Picard in *Revue de l'histoire des religions* xxx. 224-227), and of the earlier and briefer work by H. Lang (*Theodor Parker*, Zürich, about 1880). The list might also have properly included Ziethen's translation of some of Parker's works into German (five vols., Leipzig, 1854-61). But these are minor points. A good index makes the book doubly valuable.

CLARK SUTHERLAND NORTHUP.

#### HASTINGS'S BIBLE DICTIONARY.\*

The third volume of Hastings's "Dictionary of the Bible" maintains the previous high standard of the monumental work. While it would hardly be true to say that its subjects are more important than those of Volume II., a book must be of first importance that treats, among other subjects, of Matthew, Mark, Luke, the Old and New Testament canons, Paul the Apostle, Law, Moses, Numbers, Mediator,

\*A DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE: Dealing with its Language, Literature, and Contents, including Biblical Theology. Edited by James Hastings, M.A., D.D. Volume III., Kir-Flodes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Miracle, Peter, Epistles of Peter, Passover, and Pharisees.

The point of view of the authors of the articles in this volume is that of historical criticism, although in the case of certain contributors there is to be seen a somewhat unexpected disregard of what has come to be accepted as probability. Yet even in so conservative an article as that of Dr. M'Clymont upon the New Testament, critical results are by no means disregarded. As a whole, the articles are of exceptional value, although one's patriotism leads one to feel that more work might well have been assigned to American scholars. It must be said, too, that some of the articles upon the New Testament are disappointing, and hardly of the same grade as those dealing with similar subjects in the Old Testament. That upon the New Testament Canon, for instance, is hardly more than a somewhat modernized epitome of Westcott, — a discussion of the external evidence of different books, which all but ignores the weighty matters of local, partial, and heretical canons, as well as the motives and causes leading to the final adoption of the canon in its present form. Similarly, the article upon the Messiah, although sufficient for the general reader, will disappoint the special student. Altogether admirable, however, are the articles of Professor Chase upon the Epistles of Peter, that upon the Second Epistle being a model of method and investigation. Professor Findlay has done characteristically careful work upon Paul the Apostle. Here again we have an illustration of the conservative progress of English New Testament scholars. Professor Findlay favors Lightfoot's view of Paul's "thorn in the flesh" as epilepsy, and holds to the second imprisonment of the Apostle, as well as the older chronological scheme of his life, while adopting the South Galatian theory of Ramsay. It is to be regretted that in its exposition of the Pauline thought the treatment should have been so much more systematic than historical. Of the two articles by Dr. Fairweather upon the Maccabees, that upon the history of the family is hardly more than a brief statement of external events, and all but overlooks the great movements of thought and religion that characterized their epoch. Professor Kennedy has produced a most valuable study upon the money of the Bible, in which he follows the trend of recent numismatic work in refusing to accept any coin of the Maccabees earlier than John Hyrcanus.



An equally valuable article is that of Professor McAllister upon Medicine.

It is, however, quite impossible and almost impertinent to pass these *ex cathedra* judgments upon such serious and scholarly work as is contained in this volume. It would perhaps be better, in a short review, to be content with congratulating the general editor of the Dictionary, Dr. James Hastings, for his success, not alone in his selection of contributors, but also in the almost uniform justice with which the space is distributed. His work, representing as it does both caution and independence in the use of scientific methods in biblical study, is certain to have a permanent place and influence in the rapid development of a rational theology.

SHAILER MATHEWS.

#### THE HINGE OF THE WORLD'S FUTURE.\*

The criticism of Mr. Chester Holcombe in "The Real Chinese Question" applies to nearly all of the books dealing with the weighty problem on which the future of the entire world may be said to hinge. Not the welfare of the Chinese, but that of the various nations of Christendom clamoring at the gates of the ancient empire, is the subject of their consideration. The talk is all of reparation and indemnity from the Chinese, — with never the hint of a suggestion of indemnity or reparation to them for the wholesale atrocities visited upon them by the Allied forces. For the most part every author assumes that the European or American point of view, or the point of view of some one of the Christian sects, is the only one from which the present emergency can be grasped; that the Chinese, even in their own country, are strange and inhuman, and that the solution of their problems lies with the statesmen of Christendom, to whom

\*THE AWAKENING OF THE EAST. By Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE PROBLEM OF ASIA, and Its Effect upon International Policies. By Captain A. T. Mahan. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co.

THE CHINAMAN AS WE SEE HIM. By Ira A. Condit, D.D. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company.

CHINA AND THE PRESENT CRISIS. By Joseph Walton, M.P. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

AN AMERICAN ENGINEER IN CHINA. By William Barclay Parsons. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE OUTBREAK IN CHINA: Its Causes. By F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D. New York: James Pott & Co.

THE STORY OF THE CHINESE CRISIS. By Alexis Krausse. New York: Cassell & Co., Ltd.

THE STORY OF CHINA. By Neville P. Edwards. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE ATTACHÉ AT PEKING. By A. B. Freeman-Mitford, C.B. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE REAL CHINESE QUESTION. By Chester Holcombe. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

plenipotentiary power must be granted. The very remedies proposed show the Caucasian to be a man of like passions with his yellow-skinned congener, and Shylock's outburst and plea for a common humanity comes into mind with every fresh revelation of the wish to place all the moral responsibility upon Chinese shoulders as a preliminary to doing something, ostensibly for his own good, but really for the good of his advisers.

The book of M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, "The Awakening of the East," is an honorable exception to this. Mr. Henry Norman writes an introduction for it, saying rightly that the three countries treated in the work, Siberia, Japan, and China, are those concerning which enlightenment is needed before the question of China alone can be discussed at all. The author is a Frenchman, and has travelled through the lands he describes. He gives us not only an account of the position of Russia, which seems to be less advantageous than Great Britain has generally been disposed to think, but a sympathetic survey of the advance of Japan, and an illuminating comparison of Japan's condition forty years ago with that of China to-day. Other writers have seen in the laying off of one culture and the assumption of another, by the people of the Mikado, an evidence of instability and lack of moral conviction. With more insight, our author holds that Japan was touched at heart not at all by the Chinese civilization she is so rapidly discarding, and not much by the European garments in which she is clothing herself, her own national life lying calm and undisturbed below them all; that it is the depth of this life, not its shallowness, which enables the astonishing change to be made. In China, on the other hand, the civilization of the people is the people itself, and a change is inconceivable except as a preliminary to national suicide. In Japan, too, the nation worked out its own salvation; in China, a multitude of self-constituted counsellors are standing about suggesting or dictating safety — for themselves. He sees in England, Japan, and the United States the only honest advocates of an open-door policy, and his advice to his countrymen is to secure for Europe in China such commercial concessions as have been wrested from Turkey.

Captain Mahan is an excellent illustration of the writer whose only thought is one of enlightened selfishness; and it is doubtful if a line in his "Problem of Asia" has the good of the Chinese nation at heart, except in so far as unhappiness in that country conduces to unhappiness for Christendom or to Christian disadvantage. "The propriety of non-interference," or "the conventional rights of a so-called independent state to regulate its own internal affairs," are outworn phantasies with him when Chinese affairs are under discussion. His advice, then, would be to prevent a preponderance of influence in the East on the part of any one of the Powers, and to secure an open door, not in the commercial sense alone, but for the importation of our civilization, lest China, waxing fat under in-



creased trade, shall not at the same time acquire "the corrective and elevating element of the higher ideals, which in Europe have made good their controlling influence over mere physical might" (using his own words). This is delicious: is it America in the Philippines, England in South Africa, Russia in Manchuria, France in Madagascar, or Germany in Liao-Tong, which is to set China the example of non-aggression — a policy which has been Chinese since Egypt built the pyramids, and one to which her fabulous extent of national existence is unquestionably due. For the United States, our man of war would have us "respect to the utmost the integrity of Chinese territory, and the individuality of the Chinese character in shaping its own government and polity," only "meddling" (his own word) with their national affairs when "they become internationally unendurable." Poor China!

The Reverend Doctor Condit's book, "The Chinaman as We See Him," says little about the Mongolian race in its own country, and a great deal concerning its conduct in America, particularly in San Francisco, where he has been laboring among the Chinese for years. Yet it deserves careful study by those who are shaping our national destinies. It proves by absolute demonstration that there are more points of resemblance than of difference between the white and the yellow races; and it holds up to view, with unsparing hand, the vices of the American and his government beside those of his Eastern brother. Especially significant, in view of what is to follow, is the denunciation of the British Opium War, and the consequent degradation of the pagan by the Christian nation. Few defenders of that atrocity are to be found to-day; but Doctor Condit points out the damning fact that the English now have an annual revenue of forty millions of dollars from this international crime — one which is beginning to react upon America in the spread of the opium habit among us.

Mr. Joseph Walton's "China and the Present Crisis" is based upon observations made during eight months of travel in Japan, Corea, and China, during which time five thousand miles were passed over in the interior of the last-named country. It contains a summary of his knowledge delivered before the House of Commons on March 30 last, and follows this with a chapter dealing with more recent events, in which certain suggestions are made for a betterment of the situation. These suggestions are four in number, comprising a grant to the Chinese government to levy increased duties on imports, but only on these conditions (how long would the United States permit the outside world to dictate its tariff laws?): all other taxes on goods to be abolished, and a substantial share of the increased revenues to be given the provincial governments; all officials to be adequately paid; all inland waterways in China to be opened to the world's commerce; and all railways built with foreign capital to become the property of the Chinese government upon due compensation being granted.

These conditions are not wholly selfish, in the sense in which the Chinese will not profit by them at all; but it is to be remarked that nothing but good will flow from them to Great Britain, while the assumption by foreigners of the inland commerce of China would throw many millions of Chinese into starvation.

To a great extent, the interest of Mr. William Barclay Parsons's "An American Engineer in China" lies in the account therein given of an extended professional journey through Hu-nan, a practically unknown province of the empire. This expedition was undertaken as the result of an American concession for constructing a railway from Hankow to Canton, nine hundred miles, which, with the mining and other privileges appertaining, "make it, in value and in national importance, second to no other concession granted by the Chinese Government." Four hundred miles of its line are to be contained within the "closed" province of Hu-nan, traversing its entire length, so that during more than half the author's tour he was the first white man ever seen by the resident natives. Three other men of European blood had been in the province, but only on its waterways; and the information given by Mr. Parsons is of real importance. The expedition was accompanied by soldiers, and was made at some little personal risk, more from the childish curiosity of the natives, however, than from any ill will. Mr. Parsons remarks that our country has the confidence of the Chinese to an extent unknown by other nations, because of its supposed freedom from international greed; and this he thinks is worth retaining, on the principle that "honesty is the best policy." Chapters dealing popularly with professional subjects, like architectural and railway engineering, add to the value of the book, which is well illustrated.

"The Outbreak in China" is due, as the Reverend Doctor Pott analyses the situation, to a round dozen of causes. Among these are listed the German seizure of Kiao-chao Bay, the forced lease to Russia of Port Arthur, the forced lease to England of Wei-hai-wei and the extension at Kowloon, the Italian demand for Sanmen Bay, the general extension of the foreign settlements, the introduction of railways, the forced concessions to foreigners, the subsidizing of Chinese by foreign capital, and "missionary enterprise." These provoking causes, with others which come from the Chinese, are discussed in detail and remedies are suggested. The reverend Doctor advises that "wherever there have been anti-foreign uprisings, punitive expeditions should penetrate, and the guilty, responsible for the massacre of innocent women and children, be made to pay the penalty for their barbarous cruelty. The arrogance and self-conceit of ages must be trailed in the dust." Doctor Pott advances arguments for and against a partition of Chinese territory — after China has been properly humiliated — but nothing distantly resembling a moral concept can be discerned; he expresses the conviction that

Russia, France, and Germany will continue their present aggressions; and advises America to remember that her part should "not be merely further land-grabbing, or the increase of commerce, but the advancement of Christian civilization in the Far East."

Mr. Alexis Krausse, in spite of his un-English name, presents the case of Great Britain in "The Story of the Chinese Crisis," leading up to the present status by a justification of the Opium War, and setting forth the two serious mistakes of the British foreign office in dealing with China as lying in the seizure of Port Arthur by Russia without effective protest, and the assumption of the throne by the Dowager Empress. He calls attention, as Mr. Walton did also, to the patent fact that the interests of the British in China are of vastly more consequence than those in South Africa, and that present preoccupation with the sturdy burghers is likely to result in a tremendous future loss in the East—presumably a part of the price which President Krueger said England would have to pay for South African subjugation.

"The Story of China," by Mr. Neville P. Edwards, seems intended for the consumption of British jingoes exclusively. It deals with the question in a flippant and heartless way, setting forth the history of England in China with little regard to the facts involved, and displaying no capacity for dealing with the weighty problems of the hour. It is plentifully illustrated.

The republication, after thirty-four years, of Mr. Freeman-Mitford's "The Attaché at Peking" is important for the curious proof it affords that history repeats itself, and quite as much so for the preface just added to the book, which contains all the suggestions of experience and a point of view that is quite the author's own. He justifies the use of opium in a pipe, and quotes authorities in proof of its harmlessness; he sets forth the virtues of the Jesuit missionaries in China with rare dispassion; and he proposes, as one step toward a settlement, that the capital be removed to Nanking, which enjoyed that honor during the fifteenth century. The entire book is informing and readable; but the flying bats printed in gold upon its covers are a poor symbol of its general freedom from prejudice.

For an American reader, the most informing and satisfactory work of all is Mr. Chester Holcombe's "The Real Chinese Question." The author has had thirty years' experience in the Empire, half of it spent in an official connection with the American Legation at Peking and half in furthering various financial and commercial projects among the Chinese. Strange to say, after this wide experience he rather admires the people instead of hating them, and his book comes nearer disinterestedness than any of its fellows. The one important question before the world to-day in respect of China, he believes, is the conservation of the integrity of the Chinese government, a position in which he coin-

cides with Sir Robert Hart's recently expressed views. To this end he proposes three reforms, which seem to possess a degree of practicality that is absent from most other suggestions. He would (first) have an imperial standard of weights and measures enforced by the Chinese themselves, presumably as a step toward securing justice in (secondly) paying the Chinese officials an adequate salary with consequent inhibition of existing schemes for extortion, followed (thirdly) by denying official position to all persons found to be addicted to the opium habit, holding here, with Doctor Condit, that the opium-user is certain to become a moral alien, unable to distinguish between right and wrong. Throughout his interesting work, Mr. Holcombe never loses sight of the Chinese point of view, and has no hesitancy in laying bare to his readers' gaze some of the numerous infamies which Christian governments and their people have practised upon the government and people of the Flowery Kingdom.

Yet, at best, the ten books here reviewed leave little hope of a future which will make for the world's peace or for the continued prosperity of the Caucasian race as the conservator of high ethical ideals. Might, not right, sits in the high places, and the possible adoption by peaceful China of the militarism of Europe and the "land hunger" of America is indeed a "Yellow Peril" whose menace no one may now foretell.

WALLACE RICE.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*More chapters  
of England's  
naval history.*

Mr. Julian Corbett's study of the Tudor navy is brought to a close in a work on "The Successors of Drake" (Longmans). This volume carries the reader through the period of hostilities with Spain which extended from the death of Drake in 1596 to the conclusion of the war at the accession of James I. For the most part, political histories of England do not expand the events of these years; for with the defeat of the Armada the British navy achieved its greatest glory and is supposed to have crushed Spanish sea-power. With Drake's disappearance from the stage, much of the picturesque in English naval action is lost. Mr. Corbett's more thorough examination into the history of this period leads him to believe that the famous sea-fight, far from being a crowning victory, was but a prelude to more serious contests, and that it required ten more years to so strengthen the British navy that Philip would admit his inability to crush England. The dying Spanish king advised his son to make peace, but both king and nation were reluctant, and with the final peace Spain yielded nothing of the West Indian trade. These years were years of change and great development in maritime methods. The dash and recklessness of the earlier leaders, their strange mixture of puritanism and piracy, gave

way to a business-like system of making war for definite objects. Technical knowledge came to be regarded as essential for the command of ships. The result was ultimately a navy more powerful than any Spain could produce, acknowledging but one rival, the Dutch. Thus, while the romance of war departed with Drake, it was in the years that followed that a permanent British sea-power was created. History, says Mr. Corbett, has not justly appreciated the importance of this latter period. Still, the present volume treats of some characters and episodes surely picturesque, if not heroic. Essex and Raleigh strove to emulate the brilliant exploits of Drake and Hawkins, and in the capture of Cadiz came near the mark. Essex, indeed, until political intrigue had sapped his influence and exhausted his patience, is presented as a man of unusual attainments, and one unfairly treated by historians. Raleigh, on the other hand, has been over-estimated by writers. Secure in the Queen's favor, important commands were given him; and these, together with his charming writings, served to give him an undeserved reputation for naval wisdom. That men of the Elizabethan period were fully conscious of the power of the press, is seen in the fact that both Essex and Raleigh, upon the capture of Cadiz, sent off post-haste to London a private messenger with a full account of the exploit, written for personal glory. Each hero wished to rush into print; but the shrewd Cecil captured and suppressed both messages, and issued only the official account of Lord Howard. Mr. Corbett has produced a scholarly work. Research and discrimination are evident throughout. Extreme detail prohibits popularity in a sense, as does also the necessarily technical character of much of the work; yet there are many pages of brilliant description and of illuminating analysis.

*A builder of  
Greater Britain.*

"The Builders of Greater Britain" series (Longmans) is brought to a conclusion in the publication of a volume on Sir Stamford Raffles by Mr. Hugh E. Egerton. The book is unmistakably the best of the series in literary workmanship and in biographical style, though not in intrinsic interest. Sir Stamford Raffles was a poor boy who, by sheer hard work, fought his way up to a position of confidence in the home office of the East India Company. In 1805 he was sent to Prince of Wales Island, and subsequently served in Java, Sumatra, and Singapore, in important capacities. He was responsible for the English exploitation of Singapore as a check upon Dutch influence in the East, and it is mainly for this service that he is included in the present series. Yet this was not his only claim upon public recognition, for he was endowed in an unusual degree with the qualities which have created British empire. He was hampered by instructions from England, yet, assuming the independence to act and to refer afterwards, he succeeded in executing his own designs without coming into immediate

collision with the home office. Fortunately for England, Raffles was but one of a host of agents who, overstepping the limits set by central authority, effected permanent improvement and expansion. Mr. Egerton asserts that Raffles was a conscious philanthropic expansionist, that a desire to better native conditions went hand in hand with business administration, and that his term of office was marked by decided improvement in native life. This actual betterment was undeniably achieved; nevertheless it is not difficult to see that to Raffles's mind England's foreign power, the Company's finances, and native improvement, held importance in the order stated. Nor did he disdain to use all the accustomed methods of doubtful intrigue to secure the submission of native princes. Thus after a successful war, begun in intrigue, he wrote: "A population of not less than a million has been wrested from the tyranny and oppression of an independent, ignorant, and cruel Prince, and a country yielding to none on earth in fertility and cultivation, affording a revenue of not less than a million of Spanish dollars in the year, placed at our disposal." Raffles was never idle; he worked hard, aged early, and died in retirement in England at forty-six, July 5, 1826. He is an excellent illustration of the energetic colonial administrator, honest and upright in his motives, and in action as humane as to him the circumstances warranted.

*Two books on the  
American Soldier.*

The inbred sentiment that moves most of us to view with a jealous eye the military branch of the federal public service has undoubtedly wrought some injustice, in that it has prevented due recognition of the fine soldierly qualities, the unswerving good citizenship, the arduous services in the policing and opening up to the settler of our far-western domain, of our regular army; and we therefore gladly commend to all American readers, as an excellent historical sketch and a temperate though feeling and forcible plea for a body of men who deserve exceptionally well of their country, the little book wherein General George A. Forsyth, a gallant soldier and an attractive, virile writer, tells "The Story of the Soldier" (Appleton). General Forsyth's story of the growth as an establishment of the army, and of its more signal exploits in the field, is necessarily an outline sketch, but it is graphic, vigorously drawn, and based on wide experience. Its aim is to give the reader a correct idea of the soldier of the United States army as he really is. The volume opens with an account of the inception of the army, its *raison d'être*, and the sources whence its officers are commissioned. A chapter is devoted to the characteristics and development of the soldier — his surroundings, perquisites, and pay. To readers with a taste for adventure the chapters on the various campaigns in our chronic Indian wars will prove satisfying. There are a half-dozen striking illustrations by Mr. R. F. Zogbaum. — The pen of General Forsyth and the pencil of Mr. Zogbaum



are again interestingly in evidence in the volume containing four stories of personal experiences in Indian Warfare and in the Civil War, and entitled "Thrilling Days in Army Life" (Harper). The titles are: "A Frontier Fight"; "An Apache Raid"; "Sheridan's Ride"; "The Closing Scene at Appomattox Court-House." The title of the book does not belie the contents. The stories are "thrilling" enough, and they are the better for being so modestly and directly told. The book has the sharp literalism of the account of an eyewitness; and its quality is not impaired by any straining at rhetorical effect. Mr. Zogbaum's pictures are decidedly good in their way, and there are sixteen of them.

*Memories of the Tennysons.*

No one is familiar with the history of the Tennyson family, or, more specifically, with the "Memoirs" prepared by the second Lord Tennyson, without being aware of the intimacy between that distinguished group and the family of the Reverend H. D. Rawnsley. "Memories of the Tennysons" (Macmillan), from the hand of the honorary Canon of Carlisle, will therefore be welcomed as tending to cast new light on the individualities of the most distinguished band of brothers in English literature. The chief concern of the author is, of course, with Alfred Tennyson, and many interesting anecdotes are given, none of them disclosing any unsuspected traits of a man so fully contemporaneous and so fortunate in his biographies, yet all rounding out toward completeness our knowledge of that commanding personality. The incidents are set forth with great good nature and entire frankness, including some corrections of Mr. Rawnsley's speech by the Laureate, as when he insisted upon the pronunciation of "knowledge" with the "o" as in "know" — an eccentricity of speech due, like many others, to his northern English origin. A chapter not less interesting than the others is devoted to Charles Tennyson Turner; while the book is prefaced by a series of homely anecdotes rescued from servants and villagers who knew the Tennysons of old. An interesting photograph of Alfred Tennyson has been reproduced for the frontispiece, and the charm of the Reverend Mr. Rawnsley's style makes the book a contribution to literature in more senses than one.

*"The Individual, a Study of Life and Death."*

Professor N. S. Shaler, as a partial result of thirty-five years of teaching, has presented, in "The Individual, a Study of Life and Death" (Appleton), an application of the theory of evolution to some of the greatest concerns of mankind. A consideration of the purely physical realm, and then of that realm which contains life, shows that the organic form is differentiated from the inorganic by its capacity to gather and store experience. Thus each successive generation of individuals is nourished, the older form, after having transmitted its garnered experience, disappearing to make room for the newer.

Even before man is reached in the chain of life, death is established as an indispensable corollary and condition of advancement. Educableness, then, is the differentiating quality of the organic individual. And death is due, not merely to the process of natural selection, — the survival of the fittest, — but also to the sacrifice needed for the due development of the oncoming race. Though the individuality of each man amounts to isolation, it is only in mankind that the power of sympathy reaches its height. Sympathy finds expression in language, and otherwise, and is prompted by natural and tribal affection, the religious motive, property, and especially by social institutions. It is in sympathetic outgoing to the needs of his kind that man best conquers the fear of death. Professor Shaler has made several suggestive departures from the strict scope of his field. War, he says, is waste of the young life, that, reared at great cost, is not allowed to perfect its contribution to the good of the whole. Old age should be secured to larger number, and in modern society can be utilized for the general profit as never before. Immortality is not denied by the discoveries of latter-day science, while there are certain observed facts that tally with belief in a life beyond death. As a whole, this book is the result of such observation, experience, and wisdom as a young man could not have had. Its pages are frequently illuminating outside the line of their direct discussion. The open mind and the reverence of the writer are everywhere evident. As a single word of blame amidst the praise — there is room in a second edition for the correction of numerous small errors, due to imperfect proof-reading.

*A philosophy of politics.*

Professor Frank J. Goodnow is a prolific writer, as well as a logical and forcible one. His *magnum opus* on "Comparative Administrative Law," published in 1893, was soon followed by his "Municipal Home Rule" and "Municipal Problems," and to these he has now added a work entitled "Politics and Administration, a Study in Government" (Macmillan). The title corresponds to the author's division of the functions of government into the political and the administrative — the expression and the execution of the state's will — the judicial function being classed as a subdivision of administration. Like Mr. Bryce, Professor Goodnow lays much stress upon extra-legal institutions; and he gives in an interesting way the history and philosophy of such spontaneous political growths as the party, the spoils system, and the boss. He advises legal recognition of political parties, in a way to make them and their leaders responsible to the public, and finds encouragement in England's development of responsible government and efficient administration out of corrupt bossism and a corrupt and inefficient civil service. His other principal recommendation is in the direction of a reasonable centralization of the American administrative system, coupled with an extension of the principle of self-government.



"What we need, in order to obtain harmony between the locality and the state, is to grant the locality more local legislative power than it now possesses, and to subject it to central administrative control where it is acting as the agent of the state."

*The treatment and training of children.*

Whatever store the world may set by severe academic training, there are times when the absence of it is refreshing. Such an instance was to be found in Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman's "Women and Economics," and another is now afforded by her newer work "Concerning Children" (Small, Maynard & Co.). To a degree hardly known outside of that remarkable family of Beechers of which she is a member, Mrs. Gilman's work possesses a quality that provokes discussion. Whether her readers find themselves in complete disagreement with her and thus forced to set up a position of their own, or holding to certain of her tenets for reasons the reverse of hers, there is hardly a page of her work that does not have its effect from her manner of presentation. She announces with something of the joy of the discoverer that children have rights of all kinds which the adult is bound to respect. She does not believe for a moment that a stupid, perverse, or untrained mother is better fitted to bring up her own child than an intelligent, receptive, thoroughly disciplined instructor. She sees no reason—no spiritual or intellectual reason—why a man of the highest attainments should regard it as an honor to instruct youths of twenty, when he can do a thousand times more good by teaching infants of two. She does not think women from the lowest walks in life are the best companions for ingenuous youth in kilts; and the Southern contempt for the negro as an associate, with a placid acquiescence in any negro being a good enough mentor for the Southern child, she regards as more than incongruous. But we cannot go further into the details of this wholesomely disturbing book, which deserves to be read on its own account.

*Mr. Garner's studies among apes and monkeys.*

Whatever Mr. R. L. Garner has to say about our kinsfolk, the Quadrumana, is reasonably certain to be of interest. "Apes and Monkeys, Their Life and Language" (Ginn & Co.) is his most important popular account of his recent work in searching out the psychology of the brute creation nearest us in development, physical and intellectual. It contains a brief narrative of his stay in the wilds of Africa during his attempts to catch the speech and observe the manners of the manlike apes in the open forests. The account of the words and vocal articulations used by these animals for the conveyance of ideas is, it may be presumed, to be followed by a less popular and more scientifically exact work on the subject. It is to be noted with regret that Mr. Garner appears to be so unfamiliar with the study of phonetics that he has gone to the pains of inventing a system of notation for the sounds used

by his brute companions, when Mr. Alexander Graham Bell's "visible speech" would have answered every purpose better. Mr. Garner says of one of his chimpanzees (page 116) that he "succeeded in teaching him one word of human speech," a statement not borne out by his fuller account of the experiment (pp. 135 *et seq.*). Doctor Edward Everett Hale provides an interesting introduction for the book, which is handsomely designed and illustrated.

*Reference book of Prehistoric Implements.*

In the preface to his work on "Prehistoric Implements" (Robert Clarke Co.), Mr. Warren K. Moorehead warns us that his book is a reference-book for collectors, not a hand-book for the professional archaeologist. There are, he informs us, four thousand five hundred persons in the United States who own collections of relics containing from fifty to twenty-five thousand specimens. His book aims to direct the efforts of these collectors to profitable ends. There is no question that its influence will be helpfully felt. The prehistoric relics of the United States are described by geographical areas. Some of these are discussed by Mr. Moorehead himself, but nine assistants, "editors," have presented the facts regarding their own local fields. This diversity of authors has led to a fairly full—though uneven—treatment of hitherto somewhat neglected areas; but a well-digested, connected, and symmetrical presentation of the same material by one person would have been far more satisfactory. It is unfortunate that the illustrations are not better, and that greater care was not taken with the wording of the text and in proof-reading. While a long list of *errata* is given in the early part of the book, it does not begin to give the errors; there are probably more unnoted errors than pages in the book. The fact that Mr. Moorehead's health was in a precarious condition during the time when the book was being prepared is some excuse for the unsatisfactory form in which it appears.

*Modern pen drawing and draughtsmen.*

The annual extra Winter Number of "The Studio" is this year devoted to an exposition of "Modern Pen-Drawings: European and American" (John Lane), in a handsomely printed volume issued under the editorship of Mr. Charles Holme. The text is contributed by special authorities in the various countries represented, and forms a comprehensive and reliable, though necessarily brief, survey of the subject. But the main interest of the volume lies in the collection of illustrations, which would do credit to a much more ambitious and expensive work. Every artist commented upon in the text is represented, many of the pictures having been drawn especially for this purpose. The reproduction and general arrangement of the drawings evidence the same skill and taste that have made "The Studio" the most beautiful periodical that we have. In the section devoted to American art-

ists a number of errors in the spelling of proper names are to be found, and sometimes (as in the case of Mr. Gibson) the drawings selected are not always fairly representative of the artist's ability. But these are minor blemishes that can detract but little from one's enjoyment of the work, which is really a remarkable one for the price.

*Methods of  
railway  
regulation.*

Mr. Frank Hendrick, Ricardo prize fellow in Harvard University, has written a useful monograph on "Railway Control by Commissions" (Putnam's "Questions of the Day" series), in which he gives an account of railway regulation in France, Italy, Austria, Belgium, Germany, England, and the United States, describing most fully the Massachusetts system, which he especially admires, and concluding that the best form of control is secured by a permanent commission without power. After summarizing the proposals of various writers for solving the railway problem, the author submits as his own solution, (1) the permission of pooling, (2) the abolition of the quasi-judicial power of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and (3) a system of state commissions on the plan of the Massachusetts board, to work in coöperation with a national commission to be organized on the same basis. A final chapter gives an account of the state purchase of railways in Switzerland.

*A graphic picture  
of life in Con-  
federate prisons.*

In "A Captive of War" (McClure, Phillips & Co.) Mr. Solon Hyde, formerly Hospital Steward of the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, tells the sufficiently stirring tale of his experiences in Confederate prisons, notably Libby, Danville, and Andersonville. Mr. Hyde was captured by Forrest's cavalry a day or two after the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863, and was finally paroled on Feb. 27, 1865, after a variety of experiences, in prison and *en route* from one prison to another, that are well worth the telling. The style of the narrative is terse, blunt, and unpolished, and there is a certain bitterness of tone throughout born of the rankling memory of scenes of brutality, and of ill-treatment at the hands of ruffians of the Wirz type, whom the war clothed with a little brief authority. That "war is hell" Mr. Hyde's book graphically attests.

*The Venice  
of America.*

"Old Wickford, the Venice of America," is the title of a rather attractively made book of 240 pages, wherein Mrs. F. Burge Griswold sets forth pleasantly and intelligently, if with a somewhat exaggerated sense of the general interest of her theme, the simple annals of the wave-washed village of Wickford, R. I. The little volume seems in some sort a labor of love, and the author's manifest attachment to the scenes whereof she writes imparts a tinge of pleasing sentiment to her style. The text is printed on paper of a moderate glaze, and the score or so of photographic plates are acceptably made. (Milwaukee: Young Churchman Co.).

#### BRIEFER MENTION.

Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. have reprinted the "Poems" of the late Philip Henry Savage, bringing together in a single volume the two small books published during the lifetime of the author, and "the best poems found in his portfolio after his death." The whole collection is edited by Mr. Daniel Gregory Mason, and embellished with a portrait of the writer.

"The Listening Child," edited by Mrs. Lucy W. Thatcher, is a selection of English and American verse for "the youngest readers and hearers." It is, as Colonel Higginson says in his introductory note, "carefully thought out and intelligently arranged," and provides a great variety of pieces suitable to be placed in the hands of readers of sixteen and downwards. The Macmillan Co. are the publishers.

"Orestes A. Brownson's Latter Life," covering his last twenty years, has just been published by Mr. Henry F. Brownson, the author. This is the third and final volume of a biography which, although overgrown, is of much interest to both Catholic and Protestant readers. Nothing could well be uglier than the mechanical make-up of these volumes, and it is a pity that so valuable a work should have such a handicap.

*Omar und kein Ende!* The last thing Omar would seem to need is a commentary, but Mr. H. M. Batson has thought otherwise, and has gravely explained the quatrains one by one. This rather thin performance is supplemented by a biographical study of the poet, made by Mr. E. D. Ross, and a work of the most admirable and scholarly character. FitzGerald's text is sandwiched between these two thick slices of prose, and the whole is made into a neat volume by Messrs. Putnams.

Dr. Edwin Herbert Lewis's "Second Manual of Composition," published by the Macmillan Co., carries on into the work of more advanced classes the principles and the methods inculcated in the earlier volume. It is a helpful and thoroughly practical treatise, informed by the best scholarship, and deserving of the most cordial commendation.

A revised edition of the standard Spanish-English Dictionary of Velasquez has long been needed, and has at last been produced by the Messrs. Appleton. The editors are Messrs. Edward Gray and Juan L. Iribas. The extent of the revision may be indicated by saying that eight thousand new titles have been added, together with several hundred idioms. The work makes a volume of nearly seven hundred pages of three columns each. It will be followed in due course by a revision of the English-Spanish section, and by revised editions of the other lexicographical and educational books of Velasquez.

The National Educational Association held its meeting of last summer at Charleston, S. C., and the annual volume of the proceedings now comes to us from the secretary, Mr. Irwin Shepard. As the attendance upon the meeting fell below the figures of recent years, so the volume falls considerably below the standard of size set by its recent predecessors. But it contains over eight hundred pages, and proves a valuable repository of current educational opinion. Among the more important subjects discussed are "The Small College," by Presidents Thompson and Harper; "The Problem of the South," by Mr. Booker T. Washington; "Alcohol Physiology," by Dr. W. O. Atwater; and "Educational Progress during the Year," by the late B. A. Hinsdale.

## NOTES.

"Elements of Spoken French," by Mr. Maurice N. Kuhn, is a recent school publication of the American Book Co.

The American Book Co. send us "Selections from the Bible," for use in schools, as arranged by Dr. John G. Wright.

"Ivanhoe," in two volumes, with pretty colored illustrations, has just been added to the "Temple Classics for Young People."

Longfellow's "Evangeline," edited by Dr. Lewis B. Semple, is the latest number in the Macmillan Company's "Pocket English Classics."

A new volume by Mr. Edward Dowden, entitled "Puritan and Anglican," will be published this month by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

"The Structure of the English Sentence," by Miss Lillian G. Kimball, is a recent publication of the American Book Co. It is prepared for use in high and normal schools.

Thomas Shelton's translation of "Don Quixote" fills three volumes in the "Library of English Classics," edited by Mr. A. W. Pollard, and published by the Macmillan Co. The text of 1620 has been followed in this edition.

Mr. John Lane is publishing a new edition of "The Spanish Conquest in America," by Sir Arthur Helps. Mr. M. Oppenheim officiates as editor, and the first of the four volumes of which the work consists has just appeared.

"Our Bird Friends," described as "a book for all boys and girls," the work of Mr. Richard Kearton, has just been published by Messrs. Cassell & Co. The text is well-written in popular style, and is abundantly and beautifully illustrated.

Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies" and "The King of the Golden River," supplied with an exceptionally good editorial apparatus by Mr. Herbert Bates, is issued by the Macmillan Co. in their "Pocket Series of English Classics" for school use.

A second series of "Voyages of the Elizabethan Seamen to America," edited from Hakluyt by Mr. Edward John Payne, and including the narratives of Gilbert, Amadas and Barlow, Cavendish, and Raleigh, has just been published by Mr. Henry Frowde for the Oxford Clarendon Press.

Mr. Herbert Spencer's "First Principles," written forty years ago, has been three times revised by the author, and in the edition now published by the Messrs. Appleton, the work reappears in what will doubtless prove its definitive form. A fine portrait of Mr. Spencer dignifies this volume.

The "American Art Annual" for 1900-1901, published by Messrs. Noyes, Platt & Co., is the third issue of that useful work of reference. The matter has been brought down to date by the editor, Miss Florence N. Levy, and several new features may be found in the contents of the volume.

The "Lyrics" of the late J. Houston Mifflin, rescued from oblivion by a friendly hand, have been republished, with a portrait, by Messrs. Henry T. Coates & Co. The original edition, never strictly published, was dated Philadelphia, 1835. The author died only some ten years ago, but wrote no verse during the last half-century of his life.

The Rowfant Club of Cleveland will begin in March the publication of a reprint of the famous Boston "Dial" of 1840-44. The sixteen numbers of the original issue will be reproduced in exact facsimile, and a supplementary volume containing an account of the publication by a competent authority, a list of the contributors, and an index, will be supplied. The edition will be limited.

Three recent English texts are the following: Addison's "Roger de Coverley Papers," edited by Miss Laura Johnson Wylie, and published by the Globe School Book Co.; selections from Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," edited by Miss Mary F. Willard, and published by the American Book Co.; and Hawthorne's "The Gentle Boy and Other Tales," published in the "Riverside Literature Series" by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 66 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

## BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

- Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley. By his son, Leonard Huxley. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt top, uncut. D. Appleton & Co. \$5. net.
- Life and Letters of Phillips Brooks. By Alexander V. G. Allen. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$7.50.
- Madame: A Life of Henrietta, Daughter of Charles I. and Duchess of Orleans. By Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Henry Ady). Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 406. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.
- Alfred Tennyson: A Saintly Life. By Robert F. Horton. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 323. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.
- Emma Marshall: A Biographical Sketch. By Beatrice Marshall. Illus., 8vo, uncut, pp. 342. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.
- Life of Mrs. Booth, the Founder of the Salvation Army. By W. T. Stead. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 256. F. H. Revell Co. \$1.25.
- The Life of Thomas J. Sawyer, S.T.D., LL.D., and of Caroline M. Sawyer. By Richard Eddy, S.T.D. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 458. Universalist Publishing House. \$2.
- Ulysses S. Grant. By Owen Wister. With portrait, 24mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 145. "Beacon Biographies." Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cts.
- Thomas Jefferson. By Thomas E. Watson. With portrait, 24mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 150. "Beacon Biographies." Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cts.
- Le Duc de Reichstadt. Par Madame H. Castagnier et G. Castagnier. With portrait, 8vo, uncut, pp. 40. Wm. R. Jenkins. Paper, 50 cts.

## HISTORY.

- The Fight with France for North America. By A. G. Bradley. With maps, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 400. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$5.
- The Last Years of the Nineteenth Century. By Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer. With portraits, 8vo, pp. 545. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.50.
- The Men Who Made the Nation: An Outline of United States History from 1760 to 1865. By Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 415. Macmillan Co. \$2.
- The Germans in Colonial Times. By Lucy Forney Bittinger. 12mo, pp. 314. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

- Miscellanies. By Edward FitzGerald. 18mo, uncut, pp. 207. "Golden Treasury Series." Macmillan Co. \$1.
- A Treasury of Canadian Verse. With brief Biographical Notes. Selected and edited by Theodore H. Rand, D.C.L. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 412. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.



A Short History of French Literature. By L. E. Kastner, B.A., and H. G. Atkins, M.A. 12mo, pp. 312. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25 net.

The World's Orators, "University" edition. New volumes: Vol. VII., Orators of England, Part II., edited by Guy Carleton Lee, Ph.D.; Vol. VIII., Orators of America, Part I., edited by Guy Carleton Lee, Ph.D., and Franklin L. Riley, Ph.D. Each with photogravure portraits, large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Per vol., \$3.50.

Anthology of French Poetry, 10th to 19th Centuries. Collected and translated by Henry Carrington, M.A. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 301. Oxford University Press. 75c. net.

The Treasury of American Sacred Song. With Notes, explanatory and biographical. Selected and edited by W. Garrett Horder. Revised and enlarged edition; 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 401. Oxford University Press.

The Book Hunter. By John Hill Burton, D.C.L. New edition; 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 427. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.

On Southern Poetry Prior to 1880: A Dissertation. By Sidney Ernest Bradshaw. 12mo, pp. 162. Published by the author.

The Rigveda. By E. Vernon Arnold. 18mo, pp. 56. "Popular Studies in Mythology, etc." London: David Nutt. Paper.

#### NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

Poems and Fancies. By Edward Everett Hale. Library edition; with portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 380. Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50.

Shakespeare's King Henry V.: The Richard Mansfield Acting Version. Illus., 8vo, uncut, pp. 124. McClure, Phillips & Co. Paper, 50 cts. net.

Lark Classics. New volumes: Swinburne's *Laus Veneris* and Other Poems, and Shakespeare's Sonnets. Each 24mo, uncut. New York: Doxey's. Per vol., 50 cts.

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#### SCIENCE AND NATURE.

Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for the Year Ending June 30, 1898. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 713. Government Printing Office.

Outlines of Human Physiology. By F. Schenck, M.D., and A. Gürber, M.D.; authorized translation from the second German edition by Wm. D. Zoethout, Ph.D.; with Preface by Jacques Loeb, Ph.D. Large 8vo, pp. 339. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.75 net.

A Year Book of Kentucky Woods and Fields. Written and illus. by Ingram Crockett. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 112. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton.

#### ART.

American Art Annual, 1900-1901. Edited by Florence N. Levy. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 418. Boston: Noyes, Platt & Co. \$3.

Overheard in the Wittington Family: Drawings by C. Allen Gilbert. Folio. New York: Life Publishing Co. \$3.

Modern Pen Drawings: European and American. Edited by Charles Holme. Illus., large 4to, uncut, pp. 216. John Lane. Paper, \$1.75 net.

Art, and How to Study It: A Manual for Teachers and Students. By J. W. Topham Vinall, A.R.C.A. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 168. Frederick Warne & Co. \$1.

#### BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The Daily News Almanac and Political Register for 1901. Compiled by George E. Plumbe, A.B. 12mo, pp. 448. Chicago Daily News Co. 50 cts.

Moore's Meteorological Almanac and Weather Guide for 1901. By Willis L. Moore, L.L.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 150. Rand, McNally & Co. 50 cts.

A List of Books on Mercantile Marine Subsidies. By A. P. C. Griffin. Large 8vo, pp. 43. Government Printing Office. Paper.

#### BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

City Boys in the Country; or, Weston and Howard at Bedford. By Clinton Osgood Barling. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 229. Abbey Press. \$1.

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Letters of Credit: An Alphabet of Finance. By Prescott Bailey Bull; with pictures by Eleanor Withey Willard. Oblong 8vo, pp. 55. Michigan Trust Co. Paper.

#### EDUCATION.—BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Addresses and Proceedings of the National Educational Association at the 39th Annual Meeting, Charleston, S. C., July, 1900. Large 8vo, pp. 809. Published by the Association.

The Teaching of Mathematics in the Higher Schools of Prussia. By J. W. A. Young, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 141. Longmans, Green, & Co. 80 cts. net.

A Shorter Course in Munson Phonography. By James E. Munson. 16mo, pp. 236. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

Elements of Astronomy. By Simon Newcomb, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 240. American Book Co. \$1. net.

A New Greek Method. By William James Seelye. 12mo, pp. 153. Wooster, Ohio: Herald Printing Co. 75c.

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